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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND INDUSTRY
STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA

Biennial Report July 1, 1926—July 1, 1928



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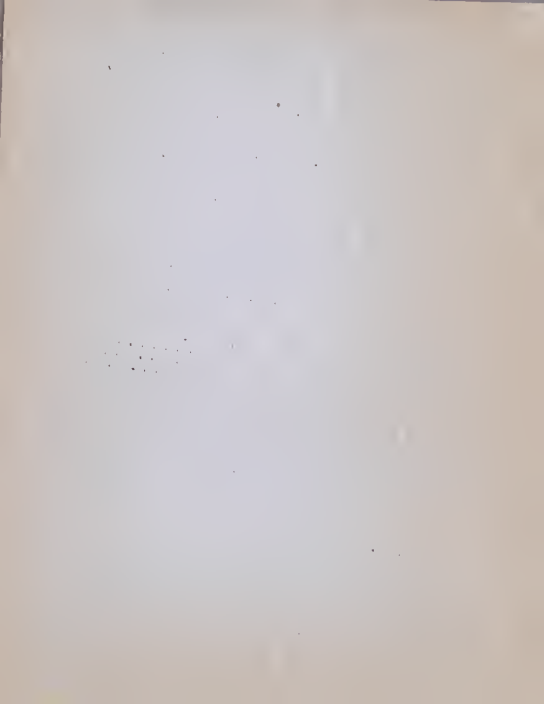
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December 31, 1928

Honorable John E. Erickson,
Governor of Montana

Sir:

I am herewith submitting a report of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry for the past biennium, revealing the condition of the various divisions, as well as the financial statement to date.

Respectfully yours,

A. B. Newman, Commissioner

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GRAIN DIVISION (Cont'd)

Jack Woodahl, Laboratory Helper
James Aitken, State Grain Inspector
T. O. Caldwell, " " "
Goodwin Joselowitz " "
J. H. Hughes, Deputy Grain Inspector
°Prudence Aitken, Clerk
°J. J. O'Connor, Deputy Scale Inspector
°George Baxter, Deputy Scale Inspector
°Jack Collins, Grain Sampler
°Lyle Linn, Laboratory Helper
°Lee Jellison " "
(°Part time)

REAL ESTATE DIVISION:

L. J. Goodman, Deputy

DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTANT:

Mark C. Rowan

STATE FAIR:

A. D. Thomas, Secretary
Ella Blaine Thompson, Stenographer
Frank Tobin, Custodian

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
July 1, 1924 to July 30, 1925.

	Expenditures	Earnings	Net cost
Commissioners Office	10,081.88		10,081.88
Dairy Division	8,653.21	2,645.00	6,008.21
Grain Division	26,483.13	25,395.11	1,088.02
Horticulture	17,144.11	4,974.53	12,169.58
Labor & Publicity	6,404.27		6,404.27
Real Estate*	747.22	2,875.60	
Poultry Shows	1,326.76		1,326.76
Apiculture **	391.91	689.00	
	<u>\$70,832.49</u>	<u>\$36,578.64</u>	<u>\$37,078.72</u>

- * Four months
** No regular inspector employed

July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926

Commissioners Office	7,999.95		7,999.95
Dairy Division	6,105.54	4,840.00	1,265.54
Grain Division	25,857.86	27,878.20	
Horticulture	14,386.73	9,427.71	4,959.02
Labor & Publicity	7,428.01		7,428.01
Real Estate	4,321.15	4,761.50	
Poultry Shows	1,156.15		1,156.15
Apiculture	2,012.43	1,563.65	449.38
	<u>\$69,267.82</u>	<u>\$48,570.46</u>	<u>\$23,158.05</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Cont'd)

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927

	Expenditures	Earnings	Net Cost
Commissioners Office	9,984.29		9,984.29
Dairy Division	13,212.88	5,453.00	7,759.88
Grain Division	25,828.95	30,740.29	
Horticulture	12,278.03	8,058.88	4,219.21
Labor & Publicity	7,571.62		7,571.62
Real Estate	2,530.62	6,063.00	
Poultry Shows	1,210.88		1,210.88
Apiculture	1,816.50	824.50	992.00
	<u>\$74,414.53</u>	<u>\$50,139.67</u>	<u>\$24,274.86</u>

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

Commissioners Office	8,538.07		8,538.07
Dairy Division	12,397.96	8,963.03	3,434.93
Grain Division	33,780.39	41,160.90	
Horticulture	14,555.13	7,534.54	7,020.59
Labor & Publicity	14,522.39		14,522.39
Real Estate	1,397.79	5,020.00	
Poultry Shows	1,834.59		1,834.59
Apiculture	6,111.63	1,190.50	4,921.13
	<u>\$93,128.01</u>	<u>\$53,868.97</u>	<u>\$39,259.04</u>



In April, 1925, yet, I am handling the work on a less appropriation than the 1923 legislature allowed the department. It will be impossible for the department to properly do its work and carry on its business, on any less amount than I have requested.

It is a fact that the Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry is being run upon the smallest appropriation of any state in the Union, and unless you desire to cripple the department, the amount asked for should be allowed.

Reports from the various divisions follow:

DIVISION OF GRAIN STANDARDS AND MARKETING:

W. T. Giese, Chief
Mrs. H. A. Morris, Secretary
George H. Moran, Chief Grain Inspector
J. Pennison, Stenographer
Charlotte Howe "
Chester Barnett, Grain Sampler
Jack Woodahl, Laboratory Helper
James Aitken, State Grain Inspector
T. O. Calhewell " " "
Goodwin Joselowitz, " "
J. H. Hughes, Deputy Grain Inspector
*Prudence Aitken, Clerk
*Jack Collins, Grain Sampler
*Lyle Linn, Laboratory Helper
Lee Jellison " "
(*Part time)

The value of wheat produced in the State of Montana for the last two years is estimated by the federal department of agriculture to be \$139,759,000. More than 90 per cent of our wheat is shipped outside the state, before or after grinding into flour. The Division of Grain Standards and Marketing is able to report that with this tremendous volume there was not in the last two years a single failure of a mill, elevator or track-buyer license,



involving loss to grain producers. A few adjustments have been made and two elevators failed, but the division was able to recover sufficiently from the bonds, so that producers did not lose a single penny.

New grain laboratories have been established in the last year at Havre, Conrad, Glendive, Harlowton and Glasgow. The Great Falls laboratory continued to operate and shows an increase in tests and inspections made of more than 100 per cent during the biennium. Tabulated reports from the various laboratories follow, but in considering these reports it must be remembered that the Glasgow laboratory is just getting started, and that the Havre, Conrad, Glendive and Harlowton laboratories have been in operation but a few months.

Great Falls Laboratory

Carload Inspections	5512 @ 1.25	\$6,890.00
Samples Inspections	3646 @ .75	2,734.50
Re-inspections	37 @ 2.00	74.00
Protein tests	20627 @ .75	15,470.25
Hobson service	\$ 20.00 a month	220.00
Resamples	133 @ .50	66.50
Moisture tests	373 @ .50	186.50
Miscellaneous		36.67
	Total	\$25,678.42

Havre Protein Laboratory

1,640 protein tests @ 75¢	1,230.00
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Glendive Grain Laboratory

October 1, 1928 to December 1, 1928

2162 protein tests @ 75¢	1,621.50
13 carload inspections @ 1.25	16.25
46 sample inspections @ 75¢	34.50
3 moisture tests @ 50¢	1.50
Miscellaneous	12.00
Total	\$1,685.75

Harlowton Grain Laboratory

3535 protein tests @ 75¢	2,651.25
1836 carload inspections @ 1.25	2,295.00
30 sample inspections @ 75¢	22.50
	\$4,968.75

Glasgow Protein Laboratory

November, 1928

210 protein tests @ 75¢	57.50
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GRAIN DIVISION

January 1 to December 26, 1928

Licensed

593 warehouses at \$15.00 each	\$8,895.00
7 grain dealers " "	105.00
6 brokers " "	90.00
14 track-buyers " "	210.00
Total	\$9,300.00

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COMPARISON OF THE EARNINGS OF THE DIVISION OF GRAIN STANDARDS
FOR THE YEARS 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Year	Licensing Grain Division	Scale Inspection Scale Division	Laboratory Great Falls
1925	\$8,985.00	\$9,394.00	\$8,825.15
1926	8,955.00	9,416.23	10,056.58
1927	9,075.00	11,541.00	16,647.35
1928	9,300.00	10,321.00	



G. H. Moran,	State Grain Inspector, In Charge,	Great Falls,
T. F. Bullock,	" " " " "	Harlowton,
James Aitken,	" " " " "	Glendive,
T. O. Caldwell,	" " " " "	Havre,
George Joselowitz,	" " " " "	Glasgow,
J. H. Hughes,	" " " " "	Great Falls,
Robert Barrett,	State Grain Sampler	" "
Alfred Duncan,	Chemist	" "
John Woodahl,	Laboratory Assistant	" "
John Dennison,	Clerk	" "

Note: Only permanent employees listed. Extra help not included.

CONDITION OF GRAIN.

The two crops of wheat produced in the years covered by this report were of a decidedly different nature. The 1926 crop, because of hot dry weather and hot winds the last of June and early part of July, matured early and resulted in a very decided reduction in the acre yield expected. Conditions in general and particularly moisture conditions were very favorable during the spring months and a large yield was predicted, but expectations were not fulfilled. The wheat, as a result of dry conditions, was, for the most part, not well filled, and the grade was reduced in proportion to the effect of shriviled kernels on the test weight per bushel. Frost damage in the late sowed wheat accounted for the next, in order, of importance of the degrading factors, approximately twenty five percent of all the samples graded at Great Falls during this period were degraded because of low test weight and frost damage accounted for degrading twenty percent, making forty five percent graded lower than number one on these two factors above. Another ten percent graded below number one on other factors and the balance, or about forty five percent was given a number one grade. On the other hand, the protein content, as is usual under the conditions described, was exceptionally high. The highest test



wheat during this period originated at London and contained 19.2% protein. The average of all samples tested at Great Falls during this period was well over fourteen percent.

A most exceptional year for wheat production was experienced in 1927. Climatic conditions were ideal and no set back was experienced at any stage of the growing season. As a result, practically all of the wheat was plump and well filled and very little degraded, because of the factor test weight. That year, however, the fall season set in early and much of the wheat was exposed to the fall rains which resulted in it going to market containing excess moisture. During this period, fifteen percent of all the samples graded at Great Falls were degraded because of excess moisture. The late seeded spring wheat was again caught with the frost and frost damage accounted for degrading nineteen percent of the samples. Sixty percent of all the samples graded number one during this period as compared to forty five percent in 1926.

As compared to the 1926 crop, however, the protein content was low, averaging about two percent less, or slightly over 12.0 percent. This is, of course, to be expected when moisture and climatic conditions are favorable to the productions of a large crop and the yield per acre is good. Large, plump, well filled kernels seldom carry a high percentage of protein.

It is just eight years since the Montana Department of Agriculture first undertook to install a grain testing laboratory. The rapid growth of this division of the department has reached its height during the year ending June 30, 1928. Each year, there has been a substantial increase in the number of samples tested, but this year the number has almost tripled and in spite of a reduction in the fees, the income has a little more than doubled the



largest previous year, ending June 30, 1927. The following is a comparison of the number of samples tested and the income each year. July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927 --- July 1, 1927 - June 30, 1928.

Corn cobs - grade -	4290	6556
Samples "	1601	3622
Protein tests	4086	13891
Total	<u>9997</u>	<u>24069</u>
Income	\$10,550.00	\$21,783.33

A brief examination of the above figures will reveal the fact that while there was a very substantial increase in the number of corn cobs and number of mailed samples for grade, that by far the greatest increase was in the number of protein tests. It should be explained here that approximately fifteen hundred of the 6456 ears tested in 1927 and 1928 were sampled at Harlowton and that in future these samples will be tested in the new Harlowton laboratory.

With this fact in mind, it can be seen that the protein factor has by far outdistanced, in public importance, all factors of grading. In 1920 and until the summer of 1928 the Great Falls laboratory was the only one in the State under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Agriculture. It is not the intention of this report to cover any period later than June 30, 1928, however, developments of such importance have taken place since that time that this report could hardly be considered complete without some mention of this here. Through constant appeal to the Department, and by showing pressing necessity of other communities outside of Great Falls and Bozeman (Bozeman laboratory under direction of State College) have during recent months, been provided with laboratories. The Harlowton laboratory was the first and it is believed that this is an ideal location because there is more than seasonal support of this point. There is the mill of the Montana Flour Mills



Company and the natural diversion point, both of which provide year around income for a laboratory. Harlowton is a diversion point and the Southern terminal of the Northern Montana Division of the Milwaukee Railroad. Carload grain can be diverted without additional cost in the same manner as is done at Great Falls, which gives the shipper the opportunity to have his grain tested at a nominal cost and divert to the most salable market for the quality his shipment proves to be. Since the Harlowton laboratory was established last June, others at Glendive, Conrad, Havre and Glasgow, in the order named, have developed in rapid succession. Of these, the only one, provided with grading facilities in addition to complete protein equipment is the laboratory at Glendive. The others at Conrad, Havre and Glasgow are protein testing laboratories only. The men in charge of these latter were appointed as state grain inspectors, but they do not hold a Federal license under the United States Grain Standards. The state is therefore provided with four Federal State laboratories at Great Falls, Harlowton, Bozeman and Glendive and three laboratories for protein and moisture testing at Conrad, Havre and Glasgow.

RECOMMENDATIONS This rapid increase in the number of state laboratories will undoubtedly necessitate action in one of two ways. It has been clearly demonstrated at Great Falls that if a laboratory is to be maintained on a self supporting basis a certain volume of work must be handled. It has been found in the management of this laboratory that until a sufficient volume is obtained to bring in an income exceeding ten thousand dollars, the laboratory cannot be maintained on a twelve month basis and pay expenses. This is clearly illustrated in the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 1927, when the income was \$10,550.00.



and the expenditures \$11,097.60, or a loss of \$47.52 for the period as compared to the period ending June 30, 1928, when the income was \$21,783.33 and the expenditures \$16,271.84, or a profit of \$5,505.49. The biggest item in a venture of this nature is the item of labor, which for the first period was \$8,465.97 and for the last period, during which time more than twice the work was handled, \$11,596.65. There is apparently a point at which the greatest efficiency of operation is reached and it requires little more help to handle twice the work after reaching this point. Consequently, it must be expected that a number of small laboratories will not be operated as economically as one large one, for the reason that they cannot get the volume and their overhead is more or less fixed. For the reasons noted, it would appear advisable, from the standpoint of economy and compliance with the law, as now written, to discontinue all small laboratories and build up not more than one large one on each railroad. However, public sentiment will not permit of this, so if the department is to meet with public approval their wishes in the matter must be considered, and the smaller laboratories kept open. But to comply with the law in maintaining these laboratories on a self sustaining basis, they can be kept open only part of the year, which is not what the public desires nor is it to be desired from the standpoint of efficiency or personnel. It is too much to expect that desirable men can be had for a few months employment each year. It would appear, therefore, that the department has only one alternative and that is to request of the legislature that the law be changed and funds be appropriated out of the state treasury to install and maintain the laboratories, insofar at least as is required by the amount of the deficit



In earnings to cover the cost of operation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT GREAT FALLS LABORATORY FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1926 to JUNE 30, 1927.

EARNINGS.	Carload inspections	4267	\$ 5321.25	
	Sample "	1601	1200.75	
	Re-inspections	33	66.00	
	Protein tests	4066	3301.25	
	Sampling ser.Hobson		240.00	
	Re-samples	44	22.00	
	Wheat samples		179.82	
	Misc.		241.40	
	Gross Earnings		10572.47	
	Deductions		22.39	
	Net Earnings		<u>10550.08</u>	10550.08

EXPENDITURES	Installing equipment		5.00	
	Supplies		587.48	
	Operating car		445.33	
	Telephone		106.20	
	Rent		540.00	
	Traveling		14.16	
	Extra stenographic hire		13.40	
	Towel service		18.00	
	Salaries		8465.97	
	Expense account		36.00	
	Printing		590.95	
	Miscell.		61.45	
	Total		<u>10884.44</u>	
	New equipment		275.75	
	Gross expenditures		<u>11160.19</u>	
	Deductions		62.59	
	Net expenditures		<u>11097.60</u>	11097.60

Loss period ending June 30, 1927 547.52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT GREAT FALLS LABORATORY FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1927 to JUNE 30, 1928.

EARNINGS	Carload inspections	6516	8145.00	
	Sample "	3622	2716.50	
	Re-Inspections	40	80.00	
	Protein tests	13891	10418.25	
	Sampling ser.Hobson		240.00	
	Re-samples	208	104.00	
	Wheat samples		198.08	
	Miscell.		113.75	
	Gross Earnings		<u>22015.58</u>	
	Deductions		232.25	
	Net earnings		<u>21783.33</u>	21783.33



EXPENDITURES:	Installing equipment	108.70
	Supplies	1283.47
	Operating car	407.65
	Telephone	150.40
	Rent	690.00
	Traveling	370.80
	Stenography	26.14
	Towel service	15.00
	Salaries	11406.65
	Printing	370.84
	Miscellaneous	137.80
	Total	15207.65
	New equipment	1110.78
	Gross expenditures	16318.43
	Deductions	40.59
	Net expenditures	16277.84

Net earnings	21,763.33	
" expenditures	16,277.94	
Profit ending June 30, 1928	5,505.49	
Profit for the two year period ending June 30, 1928		\$4,957.97

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DIVISION OF HORTICULTURE

Edward Dickey, Chief	Missoula, Montana
Laura R. Ellithorpe, Clerk	Missoula "
J. A. Fossum, Inspector	Butte "
R. O. Young, Inspector	Hamilton "
Ed Fox *, Inspector	Missoula "
Lowell Pollinger*, Inspector	Hamilton "
R. E. Baneroff, Inspector	Billings "
John Raas*, Potato Inspector	Chinook "
John Millor*, Potato Inspector	Helena "
W. I. Sutherland *, Potato Inspector	Malta "
Harry Kaufman*, Inspector	Kalispell "
A. J. Shaw*, Potato Inspector	Kalispell "
P. M. Harrington, * Potato Inspector	Bozeman "
C. C. Starring*, Potato Inspector	Bozeman "
Boynton Dodge*, Potato Inspector	Bozeman "
Ashley Fouts*, Potato Inspector	Wetzel "
B. W. Wilkinson*, Nursery Stock Insp.	Fort Union "
A. H. Schultz*, Nursery Stock Insp.	Miles City "
C. P. Luble*, Nursery Stock Insp.	Gladstone "

* Part time for inspectors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. On July 1, 1925, the balance to the credit of the Horticultural Revolving Fund carried over to the now fiscal year amounted to \$111.97. The 1925 Session of the Legislature allotted the sum of \$8,450. as a budget appropriation for each of the two years from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1927. This was a reduction in the budget allowance made covering the previous two year period from July 1, 1923 to June 30th, 1925 which amounted to \$10,190 but covering the two year period.

The 1927 Session of the Legislature again reduced the yearly budget allowance to \$8,000. a year covering the biennial period from July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1929, making a total allotment to the division for the four year period from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1929 by the legislature of \$32,900 as compared with a budget allowance of \$54,180 for the previous four year period of July 1, 1921 to June 30th, 1925.

The apple crop for the season of 1927 was very light in the state possibly due to a great extent to the injury to the fruit spurs caused by the early fall severe cold snap of September 24-25 of the previous fall. This spell was probably the cause also of the light sour cherry crop produced during the season of 1927 also.

The apple crop for the season of 1928 showed the largest tonnage for a number of years the car lot shipments running slightly above 500 cars for the season. The 1928 season in western Montana was a peculiar one and the district was visited by several hail storms which caused heavy damage to the apple crop in several of the heaviest orchard sections. The McIntosh crop as a rule was undersized also which coupled with the hail damage was a depressing factor in the New York Market

they would be early in the marketing season. The large apple crop throughout the apple districts of the nation this season coupled with the fact that the western crop was inclined to run smaller in size also had an influence in depressing prices.

The sour cherry crop was again light undoubtedly the result of the winter conditions during the winter previous. Considerable damage was caused to two and three year old sour cherry plantings also and while it did not appear at the time that the winter condition was severe on the sour cherry trees still considerable damage showed up during the spring and summer season of 1928. The sweet cherry district around Flathead Lake had a very fair crop of sweet cherries in 1927 and 1928 both seasons producing a very satisfactory crop which was as a rule marketed at satisfactory prices. The fact that the Flathead Lake Sweet Cherry comes on the market after the flood of the western cherries is past is a big advantage to the Flathead Lake growers.

Plantings of sour cherries in the Bitter Root district were heavy for the spring season of 1927 and 1928 and it will not be long before the sour cherry tonnage produced in that section will bring in a big revenue to the district.

The past two seasons have not been as a rule satisfactory ones for the strawberry growers who have been compelled to reach the ear lot markets as prices obtained were not what they had hoped they would be. The 1928 crop of berries in many of the districts of the country was large this past season and the fact that they came on later in the season than usual made increased competition for the Montana growers.

Statement of Expenditures and Receipts of Division of Horticulture
 covering period from July 1st, 1925 to November 30th, 1928 as taken
 from the Missoula Office record.

Month	<u>Expenditures</u> 1925-26	<u>Receipts</u> 1925-26
July	708.33	221.06
Aug.	1,081.83	611.76
Sept.	922.58	462.20
Oct.	1,173.53	874.58
Nov.	1,337.73	1,056.95
Dec.	1,228.59	827.61
Jan.	1,060.82	3,176.48
Feb.	1,175.45	300.10
Mar.	1,028.95	530.72
April	1,291.11	650.05
May	1,738.98	736.20
June	<u>1,534.63</u>	<u>440.18</u>
Total	14,279.53	9,867.39

Month	<u>Expenditures</u> 1926-27	<u>Receipts</u> 1926-27
July	1,007.34	305.65
August	1,025.68	615.30
Sept.	1,100.92	716.26
Oct.	1,122.34	1,245.58
Nov.	1,584.71	1,410.36
Dec.	1,162.34	1,027.38
Jan.	1,332.45	384.04
Feb.	1,149.78	363.93
Mar.	998.67	474.25
April	1,171.45	494.10
May	1,231.50	631.85
June	<u>1,831.04</u>	<u>600.71</u>
Total	14,778.58	8,285.41

Month	<u>Expenditures</u> 1927-28	<u>Receipts</u> 1927-28
July	658.33	257.00
Aug.	1,028.98	492.24
Sept.	1,120.76	600.92
Oct.	1,097.36	776.18
Nov.	1,646.23	1,133.00
Dec.	1,105.46	630.28
Jan.	1,070.27	377.36
Feb.	991.63	310.28
Mar.	1,001.12	307.06
April	1,531.47	1,170.76
May	1,541.77	812.69
June	<u>1,761.82</u>	<u>733.00</u>
Total	14,555.13	7,600.83

Month	<u>Expenditures</u> 1928-29	<u>Receipts</u> 1928-29
July	703.33	239.79
Aug.	1,023.27	567.53
Sept.	1,096.75	630.64
Oct.	1,326.78	685.20
Nov.	<u>1,674.54</u>	<u>2,022.29</u>
Total	5,824.67	4,145.45
7-1-25	Legislative App.	8,450.00
7-1-26	Legislative App.	8,450.00
7-1-27	Legislative App.	8,000.00
7-1-28	Legislative App.	<u>8,000.00</u>
Total Four Year App.		32,900.00



July 1, 1928.	Balance in Horticultural Revolving Fund	\$ 111.87	
June 30, 1926	Years Fee Receipts 7-1-25 to 6-30-26	9,867.89	
June 30, 1927	Years Fee Receipts 7-1-26 to 6-30-27	8,285.41	
June 30, 1928	Years Fee Receipts 7-1-27 to 6-30-28	7,600.83	
Nov. 30, 1928	Fee Receipts 7-1-28 to 11-30-28	4,145.45	
July 1, 1928	Four years Budget Appropriation	<u>32,900.00</u>	
			62,911.55
June 30, 1926	Years Expenditures 7-1-25 to 6-30-26	14,279.53	
June 30, 1927	Years Expenditures 7-1-26 to 6-30-27	14,773.58	
June 30, 1928	Years Expenditures 7-1-27 to 6-30-28	14,555.13	
Nov. 30, 1928	Expenditures July 1, 1928 to 11-30-28	5,824.67	
July 1, 1927	Reverted to Gen. Fund from App'n	175.14	
July, 1927	Transfer to Publicity Division	2,500.00	
Nov. 1928	Transfer to Dairy Division	1,000.00	
Nov. 30th, 1928.	Balance to credit of Division	<u>9,720.70</u>	
			62,911.55

(November Collections remitted to State Treasurer December 10th, 1928
(in amount of \$2,022.22)

December 18, 1928.
Missoula, Mont. no.

(Edward Dickey)
Chief of Division of Horticulture

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927

NURSERY STOCK INSPECTED

Kind	No. Plants
Apples	4,069
Pears	339
Peaches	328
Plums-Prunes	2,067
Cherries	20,623
Apricots	97
Quinces	21
Grapes	1,167
Strawberries	37,521
Blackberries	1,870
Raspberries	8,037
Currents	672
Gooseberries	603
Shade	15,204
Ornamentals	25,600
Miscellaneous	<u>1,033</u>
Total	128,377

NURSERY STOCK CONDENSED

Apples
Crown Gall
39

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

NURSERY STOCK INSPECTED

Kind	No. Plants
Apples	13,056
Pears	1,596
Peaches	1,206
Plums-Prunes	4,770
Cherries	30,312
Apricots	22
Quinces	2
Grapes	3,659
Strawberries	35,539
Blackberries	2,235
Raspberries	13,784
Rubus	112
Blueberries	17
Currants	2,906
Gooseberries	1,966
Shade	21,928
Ornamentals	68,450
Seedlings	250
Miscellaneous	1,438
Total	200,548

NURSERY STOCK CONDEMNED

	<u>Crown</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Gall</u>	<u>Alf. Weevil</u>	
		<u>Quarantine</u>	
Apples	53		53
Pears	1		1
Cherry	1		1
Gooseberries		10	10
Currants		10	10
	55	20	75

Federal-State Shipping Point Inspection Fruits and Vegetables.
 July 1st, 1926 to June 30, 1927

Apples	213 cars
Potatoes	212 cars
Total	425 cars



Federal-State Shipping Point Inspection Fruits and Vegetables.

July 1st, 1927 to June 30, 1928

	No. cars
Strawberries	15
Potatoes	487
Head Lettuce	2
Apples	76
Onions	<u>1</u>
Total	561 cars

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927

FRUIT INSPECTED

Kind	No. Boxes
Apples	273,849
Pears	26,756
Peaches	85,666
Prunes-Plums	26,164
Apricots	4,133
Oranges	71,337
Lemons	25,023
Grapefruit	2,075
Grapes	<u>267,980</u>
Total	784,373

No. cars fruit inspected 972

FRUIT CONDEMNED

	Codling Moth	Oy. Shell Scale	Total
Peaches	427		427
Pears	<u> </u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>
Total	427	120	547

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

FRUIT INSPECTED

<u>Kind</u>	<u>No. Boxes</u>
Apples	149,210
Pears	21,331
Peaches	71,517
Plums-Prunes	35,974
Cherries	61
Apricots	4,196
Quinces	173
Oranges	69,320
Lemons	29,507
Grapefruit	3,238
Grapes	304,776
Total	688,993

No. cars fruit inspected 782

FRUIT CONDEMNED

	<u>Codling Moth</u>	<u>Violation Alfalfa Weevil Quar.</u>	<u>Maggots Cherry Frt Fly</u>	<u>Total</u>
Apples	177			177
Pears	420			420
Cherries		4	61	65
Mixed Fruit		2		2
	<u>597</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>664</u>

Each of the past two years has seen a better spirit on the part of the orchardists to pay more attention to their spraying and as a rule they have become firmly convinced that this is one item in connection with proper orcharding that cannot be neglected without bringing about disastrous results.

As the orchards get older the more convinced are the owners that they must pay more attention to building up their soil conditions through applying fertilizers. The past seasons results from the use of fertilizers is fast convincing the most skeptical that the time has come when more attention must be paid to furnish the trees with the proper plant food if paying crops of fruit are to be grown.

More of the abandoned orchards have been pulled during the season of 1927 and 1928, the greater part of the pulling during the past season having been done by individual owners. Much of the abandoned orchard acreage that has been pulled in the past four years is now producing a profitable crop for the owners or renters of the land and each year sees additional land brought under cultivation where the abandoned orchards originally stood.

The attitude of the growers and shippers toward the Federal State Shipping Point Inspection of fruit and vegetables is increasing year by year and each of the past two seasons has shown a marked increase over the season before in number of certificates issued. The year ending June 30, 1928 showed the largest number of cars shipped under Federal State Inspection since the service was established in the state and the present year promises to show an increase over last year. Many of the best potato concerns in the larger consuming



centers buy on shipping point certificates as to grade and find the system very satisfactory. The standard of the Montana potatoes going into the markets is being raised each season which is sure to increase the demand for Montana potatoes from the large consuming markets. The sentiment toward shipping only potatoes that will meet the Federal Grade requirements is growing stronger in all sections brought about to a great extent through the bad results from shipping so much ungraded stock as was shipped the past winter and spring which demoralized the markets. The present seasons low prices caused from the largest estimated production the country has ever raised has brought about more concerted action on the part of those interested in the potato industry from every angle than has ever been known and will without doubt have a stabilizing influence on future markets to a considerable extent through their efforts.

The matter of quarantine enforcement under the reissued state quarantines has been carefully watched and shipments coming into Butte from the districts quarantined are checked to see that the proper certificate accompanies the shipment as provided for under the state quarantines. Butte being the main gateway a close check can be made at that point of incoming shipments from the districts covered by the quarantine measures.

Nursery stock inspection is made by fee inspectors at the two eastern gateways of the state and at other points which affords a check on the stock coming into the state for planting. Post inspection of fruit coming into the state from outside districts is maintained at several of the main receiving markets which has a strong influence in keeping up the standard of the fruit being brought into the state for sale to the public as



well as a protection to the orchard industry of the state.

The state is large and the work is on that account hard to carry out as might be desired with the limited funds at the disposal of the division. The general sentiment throughout the state indicates a good spirit to better the standards and get into production lines where ever there is the proper marketing opportunity.

G C A L E I I V I S I O N

B. A. Batcheller, State Scale Expert
 °J. J. C'Connor, Deputy Scale Inspector
 °George Baxter, Deputy Scale Inspector

As a result of an amendment to the law passed by the last session of the legislature, the work of the division of scale testing, operated in connection with the division of grain standards and marketing, has greatly increased. The field work of this division is carried on by the chief and two deputies, the state being divided into three districts. The work covers approximately six months during the late spring, summer and early fall, and the deputy inspectors are employed during this time only.

During the last season, fees collected amounted to \$12,321.00. An itemized statement follows, showing the numbers and classes of scales inspected:

SCALE DIVISION Jan. 1, 1928 to Jan. 1, 1929.

	F E E S	
743 wagon scales at \$5.00 each		3,715.00
453 hopper scales at \$5.00 each		2,265.00
143 automatic scales at \$5.00 each		715.00
553 platform scales at \$1.00 each		553.00
111 dormant platform scales at \$3.00 each		333.00
684 dump scales at \$5.00 each		3,420.00
586 grain testers at \$1.00 each		586.00
454 flax testers at \$1.00 each		454.00
28 track scales at \$10.00 each		280.00

Total fees	\$ 12,321.00
Expenditures	10,378.67

Net	£1,942.13
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743 wagon scales as follows:

sugar beet scales	117
stock scales	100
coal scales	268
farmers wagon scales	47
general wagon scales, lbr. etc.	186
city and county	<u>25</u>
	743

553 platform scales as follows:

general in elevators, stores, etc.	287
creamery platform scales	<u>266</u>
	553

Kind of scales	Condemned	Adjusted	Reinspected
Farm wagon scales	3	9	4
Hopper	4	33	7
Automatics	2	19	1
General platforms	7	23	2
Dormant platforms		39	
Creamery platforms	6	71	
Dump scales	3	59	12
Grain testers	1	6	
Flax testers	4	7	
Coal wagon scales	17	56	12
Sugar beet scales		11	
General wagon scales	1	28	15
Track scales	4	12	2
Stock scales	10	27	9
City and county		<u>10</u>	
Totals	80	410	64

DAIRY DIVISION

B. F. Thraillkill, Chief
Clara M. Hall, Secretary
*J. J. Moudry, Inspector
*W. A. Little, Inspector
*E. J. Dahl, Inspector

(* State pays traveling expenses only)

The cream station law that was passed by the 1925 legislature, requiring all cream stations to be standardized and to be brought up to a state of sanitation and efficiency, has been rigidly enforced. This work has been practically completed, whereby all stations are equipped according to law and are in a first-class sanitary condition. The efficiency of the operators has been improved a great deal owing to the rigid inspection work that has been carried on.

A new system has just been inaugurated whereby all creameries, cream stations, cheese factories and ice cream factories will be scored according to each inspection made, showing the score of each plant as to construction, equipment, sanitation and efficiency. These records to be kept on index cards in the office, showing a complete, permanent record of each individual plant at each inspection made. In this way, we shall be able to determine just how much improvement has been made since previous inspections.

In keeping this record of the creameries, analysis of butter manufactured by each creamery is shown, showing moisture content of each sample of butter tested; check weights of butter is also shown on this card, as well as the scored made by all testers of cream in each plant.

A new set of Gurley Scales has been purchased by this Department recently to be used in checking the weights of the butter manufactured by the creameries of the state, and also to check the weights of all butter shipped into Montana from outside states. This work was started a few months ago, and upon the last check made, the butter weights in Montana showed about 98% of the butter in the state full weight. In making our survey, 80% of the butter

shipped into the state was short weight, which has been considerably reduced since making this rigid inspection of weights, thus protecting the consumer in Montana, and also protecting our creameries from unfair outside competition. The rigid work of checking and inspections should be carried on as it saves thousands of dollars to both producer and consumer.

A law was also passed during the 1927 legislature raising the license fees of cream stations from \$5.00 for each station regardless of amount of butterfat purchased and the following schedule was adopted:

Under 1500 lbs. butterfat purchased during high month	\$5.00
1500 to 3000 lbs. " " " " "	\$10.00
3000 to 6000 lbs. " " " " "	\$15.00
Over 6000 lbs. " " " " "	\$20.00

During this legislature, another law was passed forcing all cream stations receiving over 1500 lbs. of butter fat to equip their stations with steam boilers, which has been a great help in the way of sanitation.

The Pasteurization law passed during the 1927 legislature requiring all creameries and ice cream factories to pasteurize their milk and cream, has been strictly enforced. All plants are equipped with recording thermometers used to show the record of pasteurization of every churning or every ice cream mix.

OLEOMARGARINE LAW

The Oleomargarine law passed during the 1925 legislature has been strictly enforced, cutting the number of stores selling oleomargarine from about 1500 to but 10 stores now selling this product, thus protecting the butter industry of Montana.

COMPILATION OF STATISTICS AND EXTENSION WORK

The law governing this work has been extended and we are now cooperating with the Federal Department in this work. That is reports are sent to this Department for posting on our records, and then are forwarded to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics for their use in compiling statistics, there

by cutting down the duplication of reporting.

During the spring of 1927 a system was inaugurated whereby reports are received monthly instead of quarterly, thus give us more complete records of dairy products produced and manufactured in the state.

Starting with January, 1928, butterfat purchased by each creamery in the state has been reported monthly, as well as butterfat purchased at each station.

We are also keeping a system of reporting of all butter shipped out of the state by the various creameries.

All of the above records are kept in the office where they are available at any time.

Reports of production are also sent out from time to time to the creameries and cheese factories, which enables them to help speed up production in their respective communities.

The inspection work has been carried on just as hard and as faithfully as our funds would permit. At the present time all operators of the Babcock Test are examined three times at least as to their fitness for the work, and they must pass all these examinations before they are given a license to operate the Babcock Test.

CREAM GRADING AND TESTING

During this period we have been doing some experimental work in the way of placing official cream graders and testers at various districts. In April, 1927, this Department entered into an agreement with the manufacturers of Ravalli County whereby the creameries paid into this Department a salary of an official tester to test all cream purchased by the various plants. This plan has worked out so successfully that it is still in force and the creameries have just signed up a contract for another year to continue this work.

In April, 1926, this Department entered into an agreement with the creameries of Lewistown whereby a State Grader was placed in charge and the creameries pay his salary to this Department to carry on the experimental work.

This work of grading is being done to work out some system of grading milk and cream whereby the farmer that produces a superior product will be paid a premium and the farmer that produces an inferior product will be penalized owing to the poor quality of his cream. This plan has been so successful that a contract is pending for the year 1929.

In October, 1927 this Department entered into a contract with the creameries operating between Livingston and Butte whereby all cream was to be purchased on a sweet and sour basis, a premium of 4¢ per pound being paid for sweet cream, thereby offering the farmer encouragement to take better care of his product.

The big thing that confronts the dairy industry of Montana today is the building up of the quality of our butter and cheese, if we are to compete with other states.

<u>Butter (lbs)</u>		<u>Ice cream (gals)</u>		<u>Cheese (lbs)</u>	
1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Jan. 986,613		30,974		101,624	
Feb. 916,535		36,757		101,160	
Mar. 989,857	2,842,737*	51,066	83,206*	126,342	241,685*
Apr. 1,021,391	1,078,981	62,609	53,456	152,401	85,908
May 1,610,558	1,536,238	125,195	66,905	244,377	129,192
Jun. 2,020,865	1,992,948	105,043	116,055	293,070	166,160
Jul. 2,067,809	2,183,728	156,010	138,687	283,306	190,747
Aug. 1,901,120	1,951,512	133,867	115,678	260,014	186,114
Sep. 1,490,737	1,535,327	79,284	67,265	236,544	172,459
Oct. 1,359,916	1,392,831	52,086	47,841	207,772	163,789
Nov. 1,040,776	1,020,357	41,115	27,969	257,963	119,302
Dec. 1,000,657	990,203	33,409	24,742	219,269	101,185
16,406,634	16,524,862	907,415	741,804	2,484,342	1,556,539

* Totals for Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1927. Monthly records begin April, 1927

•• Robert Sharples

(* Senior statistician for state and federal departments)
(**Asst " " " " " ")

Division of Labor

In a general way the duties of the division of labor are to administer all of the labor laws of the state not administered by the State Industrial Accident Board. Specifically this includes the enforcement of the Child Labor laws, the eight hour law for women, the general supervision of the public employment offices of the state, assistance in the collection of labor claims, etc.

The complete enforcement of the child labor laws and the eight hour law for women is a task in difficulty of complete enforcement somewhat comparable with the enforcement of the prohibition act.

Very little money is spent for this purpose, not more than a thousand dollars a year for the labor work of the department. (It is impossible to segregate the exact amount expended since it comes from the appropriation made for the division of labor and publicity, the same staff serving in both cases).

The division has attempted to keep in touch with the more than one hundred labor unions and employers' associations, calling upon them to report law violations. The attention of the employers has frequently been called to the law, thru the press. Reported violations have been investigated. By this means the division believes that the Montana laws are perhaps as well enforced as in other states having a large staff and expending considerable sums of money on enforcement.

Certain changes in the labor laws of the state are desirable, in the judgment of the division. These changes are:

(1) The strengthening of the child labor laws. The situation has been stated by Governor Erickson: "There is no age limit for children in some occupations. The poverty exemption in some cases is a weakness. There is no regulation of street trades. There is no prohibition of night work. There should be an eight hour day, a six-day and 48-hour week for children under 16 in all occupations. The commissioner of labor should be given authority to extend the list of dangerous occupations specified."

(2) Amending the eight hour law for women by providing that the eight hours of labor may not, by the split shift, be spread out over a longer period than reasonable, and that the hours of work, limited to eight, may not be spread out over more than twelve in any 24, is recommended.

(3) Establishment of free employment offices. Our laws provide that the division shall have supervision of the state-city employment offices. No funds are provided for the work. City councils ordinarily designate some city official for this work without any additional compensation, and there, in many cases, the matter rests. The private employment offices, generally doing good service are subject to many objections, judging by the complaints coming to the office.

If it is the desire of the legislature to correct this condition, it is suggested that the state division of labor license all private employment agencies in place of the counties, as now; that private employment agencies be required to report monthly to the division and that a small appropriation be made for this work with authority to supplement the salaries of city officials designated for the service, where the results secured justify such additional recompense.

The co-ordination and establishment of a system of state-city free employment offices would tend to relieve much short time unemployment, especially in the ranks of common labor and be of service to employers as well.

Farm labor offices established in cooperation with this division by the farm labor bureau of the United States Employment Service functioned efficiently at Great Falls, Brainville and Billings and provided labor to meet all calls during the harvest season.

Division of Publicity.

The work of the division of publicity naturally divides into two parts: the gathering of facts about the State of Montana and the distribution of facts assembled.

Fact Finding.

Information about Montana is gathered from data on file in the various state departments, and by cooperative agreement with the United States department of agriculture.

In securing data on crop and live-stock production the division of crop and live-stock estimates expends annually about \$12,000, of which amount the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, including salaries, travel and miscellaneous expenses, contributed \$9,000 and the state publicity division contributes \$3,000. Of the state's contribution \$1,800 goes to defray part of the salaries and \$1,200 is used to print the annual issues of the Montana Farm Review and for miscellaneous expenses. The government furnishes further, the supplies of stationery, office equipment and the franked mail privilege, and the state supplies the office quarters.

The crop reporting service utilizes the voluntary services of about 3,000 Montana stockmen and farmers in collecting data for monthly report summarizing state crop and livestock conditions.

Yearly estimates are made by counties showing acreage, yield, production and value of crops and livestock products. In addition to furnishing Montana producers with information regarding state, national and international conditions of supply of agricultural products, this division also furnishes the



basic agricultural data used by railroads, banks, business men and students of agriculture in the study of the agricultural development of the state . It answers annually many hundreds of inquiries concerning Montana, coming from other states as well as foreign countries.

Distribution of Material.

The second part of the work of the publicity office relates to the interpretation and distribution of information gathered about the state. Two mediums are used- the sending of the information to the newspapers and magazines in the form of a press letter and by the distribution of printed matter.

Press Letters

A mimeographed press letter has been forwarded during the last two years to the newspapers, totaling in quantity more than three hundred newspaper columns. Special stories and photographs were also furnished to papers and magazines outside the state. Mats furnished to daily papers totaled 339.

Printed Matter

More than 150,000 copies of various pamphlets have been prepared and distributed. A summary of publications follows:

Montana- Resources and Opportunities, 320 pages, 12,000 copies
Montana Farm Review for 1926, 70 pages, 7,000 copies-1927 issue,
10,000 copies.
Facts About Montana - a small pamphlet for general distribution-32 pages. (50,000 copies)
Poultry Edition- 20 pages; 3,000 copies (issued annually)
Biennial Report of the Department-28 pages, 1,000 copies.
Real Estate Brokers Directory-24 pages, 3250 copies (two issues)
Directory of Montana Newspapers-8 pages, 2,500 copies (two issues)
Official Directory of Federal, State and County Officers-28 pages
3,500 copies (issued annually)
Montana Exhibits at the International Show-pamphlet, 8 pages, 5,000 copies
Report of State Poultry Breeders Association-48 pages, 1927 and 1928,
10,000 copies.
Miscellaneous pamphlets. Total approximately, 150,000 copies.



The department also published 1,000 outline maps of the state, 5,000 two-color maps 10x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15,000 two-color map folders, size 25x35.

Upon the very simple theory that a place or a state can be exploited as successfully as a product and believing if a demand can be generated for a breakfast food or a vacuum cleaner, a like demand can be stimulated for a city or a state, many states are now spending considerable annual sums on advertising their resources.

A recent bulletin issued by the department of commerce, Washington, D.C., under the direction of Herbert Hoover, lists a number of such campaigns, showing total expenditures exceeding \$5,000,000.

An analysis will convince even the most skeptical that Montana is now in a position to secure much greater proportionate benefits from such an advertising campaign, than are many of the states now spending a portion of their funds for this purpose.

Apiary Division

O. A. Sippel, Chief

*E. R. Lott, Inspector

*Harvey Kurzhale, Inspector

(* Part time)

A very serious condition, created by disease, confronted producers engaged in the business of beekeeping and honey production in Montana when the last legislative session was called to order.

In 1921 the State Legislature passed a law charging the Department of Agriculture with bee inspection work and the instruction of bee keepers along beekeeping lines. At that time an appropriation of \$255 per year was allowed for this work. This amount of money was not nearly sufficient and accordingly inspection work was only spasmodic with no real results obtained.



In 1924 the legislature again favored the beekeepers by passing their registration law. The law provided for the registration of all beekeepers in the state along with a small registration fee. The money received from the registration fee, together with the annual appropriation of \$255.00 constitutes a fund for inspectional purposes.

The last session appropriated \$5,000 for inspection purposes and as a result the worst infected areas have been fairly well cleaned out. The chief of this division has been able to visit every producing county in the state. Funds provided made it possible to employ during the summer months extra men for inspection purposes.

The chief inspector also was able to hold meetings in cooperation with the county agents in most of the important honey producing districts.

Additional progress in the control of disease should be made in the coming two years and it is essential that the program be continued.

Unless the beekeeper is well informed along beekeeping lines, he is seldom able to treat disease successfully. Either the treatment is not given at the right time, is not properly carried out, or healthy colonies are allowed access to the honey from diseased colonies.

The largest percentage of beekeepers have only a few colonies and are not very well informed on the approved method of honey production. A large number of these people, while ready to do anything to help eliminate disease and use better beekeeping methods have not the proper opportunity for gaining reliable information.

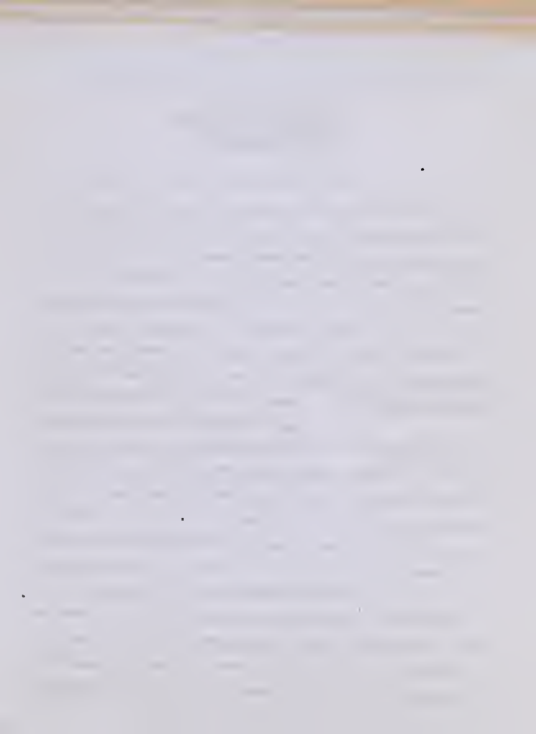
DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE
L. J. Goodman, Deputy.

The real estate division in Montana was first created in 1921, and the law amended in 1925 to place the supervision of the work under the Department

of Agriculture. At that time, when the books were turned over from the Auditor's office there were 290 licensed brokers and salesmen. At the close of 1928 there are 535 real estate licenses in force. Legislatures in several states had previously enacted real estate laws but it has been within the last ten years that movement towards state regulation of the real estate business has been very rapid. At the present time about one-half of the states have a real estate law in operation offering protection in the purchase and sale of real estate to 40 per cent of the people living in the United States. State regulation has accomplished much in this short time and has placed the real estate calling on a new and higher plane, not only in the minds of the general public who are the buyers, sellers, renters, and investors in real estate, but in the profession itself. Montana's real estate law has met with success. A large number of communications from both the public in general and the broker indicate that the people of the state as a whole approve and are interested in the law and its enforcement. This wide spread interest will no doubt result in more adequate administration. During the past three years there were no more than a dozen complaints and these were in connection with minor irregularities. It has, in all cases, been possible to effect an agreeable settlement between the parties concerned. The benefits of the law are, however, not to be measured by the number of violators but by the amount of mischief to which it puts an end and by the encouragement it lends to honest and fair dealing.

MONTANA STATE FAIR
A.D. Thomas, Secretary,
Ella Elaine Thompson, Stenographer
Frank Tobin, Custodian.

The administration of the Montana State Fair during the last two years has



been on a budget of gross expense sharply reduced below the average for the ten years preceding. The State Fair is managed by the Department of Agriculture with the assistance of a non-salaried Advisory Board, representing the different communities and counties.

Thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) was appropriated for each year of this biennium. Of this amount fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) was specified to be used for premiums and twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for other operating expenses.

Every effort was made to keep expenses within the budgeted income. This necessitated some curtailment of premiums when compared to other exposition lists, and a reduction of payroll and attractions. In spite of this, the attendance and exhibitors were apparently highly pleased with the exposition. For the first time since 1918, the State Fair shows a substantial balance. As a result of the limited funds available, very little money could be spent on the grounds and buildings. However, the grandstand was repaired, and to better handle the admission and provide more parking space for automobiles, a new fence and entrance constructed.

A report has been filed in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture by Dr. Arthur Jordan, Lewis and Clark County health officer, and H. B. Poete, Director of the Division of Water and Sewage of the State Board of Health, in which they seriously criticize the insanitary condition of the toilets and grounds of the State Fair. The State Fair Board has also passed resolutions asking that the insanitary condition be remedied. This can only be accomplished by a state appropriation large enough to take care of this work.



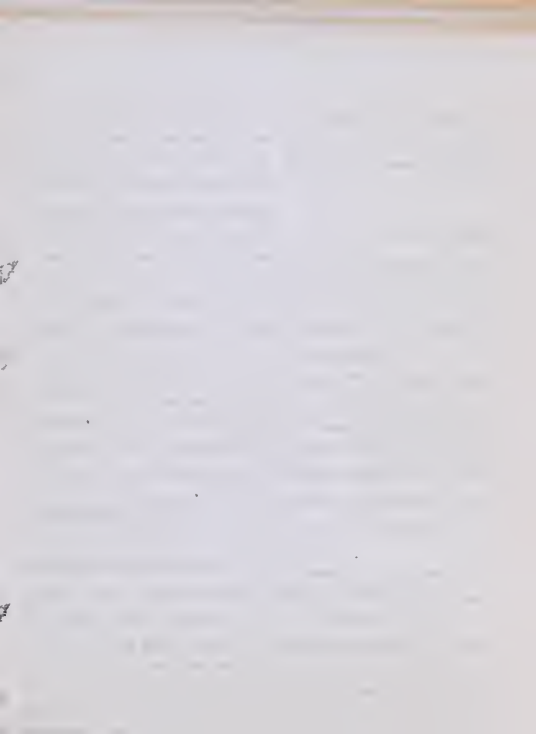
Exhibits: The total number of carloads in and out of the Fair grounds this year was 216 compared with a total last year of 172,- this is probably the largest total of cars in the Fair's history. The total number of exhibitors making entries at the 1928 State Fair was 1671, compared to 1308 for the 1927 fair.

Farm Products: There has never been a year that placed as many exhibits in the general farm products as this year. Each exhibitor had from five to ten entries in this division and one can readily appreciate what fine samples of each kind of grains, seeds and vegetables were shown.

County Collective Exhibits: Competition in the County Collective class was keener this year than it has been since this division was established in 1925; this was due to the fact that the state was divided into districts for competition among the counties, within their own immediate vicinity, as well as, over the entire state. Prizes were offered to the county winning the highest score in the state, as well as, prizes offered to the counties scoring the highest in their own respective districts. The system of pitting counties against each other has won unanimous approval with all our exhibitors.

Livestock: The livestock show at this year's fair was one of the largest since 1920. The number of exhibitors this year was 56 and over 600 head of pure bred cattle, dairy and beef, swine, sheep and goats were exhibited. Not alone were the largest stock holders in Montana represented, but many entries were made from Kansas, Washington, Iowa, Oklahoma, Canada, Arizona, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, British Columbia and Oregon.

Wool Show: The 1928 State Fair witnessed the inauguration of the first Annual Northwest Wool Show, which brought to the Fair the finest fleeces from the sheep ranges of the state, more than 250 fleeces being entered in this division thereby necessitating the use of one of the small buildings on the Fair grounds. This



new feature of the fair attracted the interest of the big sheepmen of the state who gave their heartiest cooperation to make it a great success. The trophies in each class were the most beautiful cups ever awarded in this state. The winning fleeces were sent to the International Livestock Exposition held in Chicago this year, where they took five first places in competition with the world's best. The success of this year's show establishes the Annual Wool Show as a permanent fixture in connection with the Montana State Fair and will result in keen competition among the sheep raisers of the State.

Mining Exhibit: In line with the increased apparent interest shown in mining during the last year or two, the State Fair, this year, was able to present the largest, most comprehensive and attractive Mining Exhibit ever shown in the state; in fact, excelling in quantity, quality and arrangement than the one conducted last Spring at the Northwest Mining Congress, held at Spokane. This exhibit occupied all of the building erected a few years ago for a dance hall, it contained ores, concentrates and finished products from approximately 400 mines and plants in Montana. The American Smelting and Refining Co., exhibit contained products of the smelter at East Helena, also ores from various Montana mining districts. Models of the methods and types of machinery utilized in mining and reduction of Montana ores both of the past and present time, were exhibited, most of these models being prepared by the School of Mines at Butte. These models were in full operation; there were also miniature models of some of the big mines in the Butte mining district, and of the reduction works of the Anaconda Mining Copper Company of Great Falls, showing the operations of their copper wire mill.

Marble from the new quarry at Redeburg, coal, agates and other gems, also copper and specialty ores were shown. A very interesting and instructive chart showing the various minerals of the State was exhibited; this chart placed the

mineral production of the State of Montana ,since 1862, at approximately three billion dollars.

At the close of the Fair, the Northern Pacific Railway Company took part of this exhibit to their head office in St.Paul, Minn. as a permanent exhibit. It would take one who understands mining in all its possibilities to be able to describe fully the wonderful exhibit that was shown at the Montana State Fair this year. Connoisseurs on mining machinery, operations in a mine, ore and of all things connected with mining,made the statement, that this year's exhibit far surpassed any other year, and the interest shown in it was very great.

Knowing that Montana is a rich mining State, this is one of the best exhibits that the Fair can carry with it at all times, and should be encouraged and assisted in every way possible, so as to make each year's exhibit better than the former years.

Dairy Products: It is hard to believe that as young a State as Montana can show the wonderful exhibits that it does in the Dairy Products Division. Not only are the products of the finest in every way but the illustrative manner in which they are shown make of the butter and cheese almost works of art. It speaks for itself that they are of the finest quality,when our people of Montana are so anxious to purchase all they can of them after the Fair. This division is still in its infancy, and has its chance in the future to show what Montana will be able to do, in the dairy products of the state.

Flowers: The display in the Flower Division at the 1928 State Fair was in every way one of the most beautiful and attractive that has ever been entered . Flowers of all kinds, colors and varieties, the garden flower, the cultivated and the mountain flower all vied with each other in beauty, and in the decorative manner in which they were presented. Montana has every right



to be proud of her flowers, and each year sees progress and more interest in this division.

Fruits: The wonderful fruits that are grown all through the State of Montana are known to every one, especially over the Range in the Bitter Root Valley. Apples of all kinds and varieties are exhibited at the Fair, and it is a well known fact that the fruits of Montana are recognized far and wide. This division has shown very rapid growth in the entries that are made at the Fair and if, as we have every right to believe, the future years will continue their interest and growth, this division will be one of the largest.

Poultry: Each year there is an increased number of entries in this division which includes turkeys, geese, ducks and capons and the type of stock is of the highest class. The poultry raisers in this state take a very keen interest in this division and the competition runs very high.

Boys & Girls Club: This division each year shows greater interest, competition, quantity and quality of entries placed. The club activities show what "youth" can do with the proper guidance. This is a very popular division and the boys and girls vie with one another in having their entries as perfect as possible and attractively presented. All encouragement possible should be given as the Boys and Girls of today are the Stockmen and Farmers of tomorrow.

Culinary: The culinary division not only brings attention to itself through the wonderful exhibits shown, but also brings to our mind that the fruits, vegetables, flour, sugar, etc., are the finished products of Montana as represented in the delicious preserves, jellies, canned goods cakes and candies exhibited in this department.



Comparative Statement of **Income** and **Expenditures**
from 1920 to and including 1928.

Year	Amount of Appropriation.	Income	Expenditures
1920	\$41,100.00	\$28,744.89	\$72,804.94
1921	50,812.00	\$18,306.78	\$83,345.99
1922	45,833.00	\$26,123.42	\$74,905.72
1923	51,000.00	\$17,823.92	\$61,696.80
1924	51,000.00	\$20,661.92	\$67,486.45
1927	35,000.00	\$15,483.65	\$53,615.86
1928	35,000.00	\$25,126.11	\$45,166.47

* There was no State Fair held in 1925 and 1926.

